THE DAILY NEWS to 97 per cent. IS DELIVERED of the residences on forty miles of walk in Middletown and Portsmouth, and a like proportion of the residents of Jamestown are its regular readers.

Newport Daily News.

Furnished Cottage
To rent for the winter for $200; the best locality in Newport for winter occupancy; has all modern improvements.
DANIEL WATSON,
235 Thames Street.

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The Top Notch of Style

Isn't always the most tasteful after all. A man's build and shape must be considered.

A tailor isn't a good tailor unless he knows what sort of cut will look the more stylish on the tall man and the short man, the stout and the lean.

And the pattern of the goods themselves is another important point.

We are perfectly familiar with all the technical points in tailoring.

Our knowledge and experience of clothes is at the public service. Our garments are made and sold on honor.

WILLIAM C. LANGLEY & SON,
Merchant Tailors and Haberdashers,
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THE BANK OF NEW YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $2,000,000. Established 1784. Surplus, $2,000,000
Traveler's Letters of Credit,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A FINE LOT OF
OLD ENGLISH AND DUTCH SILVER,
Odd Bits of Old China, Delft, Cut Glass and Bronzes.
Good Old Colonial, French, Dutch and English Furniture.
Hall and Mantel Clocks.
—AT—
Burlingham's Art Rooms,
83 MILL STREET.
Open from 9 till 5.

Fine Perfumes!
Roger & Gallet's and Palmer's Extracts
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—AT—
FRANK L. POWELL'S,
Corner Thames and Pelham Streets.

CONFECTIONERY.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Boxes, Baskets, etc.
A GREAT VARIETY OF
CORNUCOPIAS from 1 cent up.
BONBON BOXES made in imitation of animals and vegetables.
Also all kinds of CANDIES which are made on the premises of the purest and best articles obtainable.
CANDIES at all prices from 10 cents up.
CAKE of all kinds and warranted the best in the market.
ICE CREAM, the same as you always get—the best. All flavors.
Fresh Chocolates made on the premises and covered with the best German and English chocolate—Stollwerck & Frye's.
C. F. FRASCH, 170 Thames St.

What all Judges of Candy Say:
—THAT—
FENTON'S
IS THE BEST.
See windows and prices.
CHOCOLATES AND BON BONS
A SPECIALTY.
144 Thames St. 128 Bellevue Ave.

CANDY, SODA,
—AND—
Frasch's Ice Cream.
Open Sundays until 9 P. M.
Charles Wiggenhauser, 25 Franklin Street.

THE WAY TO MAKE BUSINESS.
Answer to be found in both of our large show windows.
A. C. Titus & Co.

Second Edition.

BY TELEGRAPH
TO THE UNITED PRESS.
SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

New Year's Reception by the President and Mrs. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The White House is gay, but its capacity was taxed to the utmost today by the crowds that passed in and out of what may be termed the state apartments—the blue room, where foreign ambassadors and ministers have their first formal interviews with the President; the red room, the green room, and the spacious east room, the scene of so many incidents that have become historical, and lastly, the generously proportioned corridor extending nearly the entire length of the mansion, with which all these communicate.

A force of decorators had worked hard last night and early this morning in making the mansion look beautiful for the great show of the year. Wherever the eye wandered it was met by groups of spreading palms and tall, drooping rubber trees, or delicate flowers from the deepest of crimson poinsetta blooms to the most delicate of white roses. The fireplaces and the window embrasures were banked with floral beauty, and in fact in every conceivable nook where decorations would add to the beauty of the rooms such decoration was manifest. The east room, where most of the guests assembled after they had paid their respects to the President, Mrs. Cleveland and the other members of the receiving party, looked like a tropical forest. The decoration of the red room was much in keeping with that in the other apartments, except that the mantel was entirely in pink pagonias. In anticipation of a large crowd and in order to give it free movement, a few screw pines and some plants banked on pedestals were the only display in the corridor.

The reception was set for 11 o'clock, and just at that time members of the receiving party, comprising President and Mrs. Cleveland, Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson and the cabinet officers and their wives, came down the private staircase leading to the corridors, headed by Colonel John M. Wilson, U. S. A., superintendent of public buildings and grounds, in full uniform. The only absentee from the cabinet party was Mrs. Smith, wife of the Secretary of the Interior. Entering the blue room, the President and Mrs. Cleveland placed themselves at the right of the line, and the others were ranged in accordance with official precedence. The march from the private apartments above stairs had been accompanied by music from the United States Marine band, which was stationed in the public lobby.

A numerous array of matrons and young ladies had been invited by Mrs. Cleveland to stand "behind the line," as the term is. These comprised the wives and daughters of Senators, Representatives, justices of the federal supreme court, assistant secretaries of the executive departments, bureau officers, high officers of the army and the navy and other prominent officials, with a number of personal friends of Mrs. Cleveland, not directly connected with official life. The cabinet ladies in the receiving line were Mrs. Olney, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Herbert and Miss Morton.

According to custom, the members of the diplomatic corps were first received, and came in force, headed by their dean, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the tall and hearty looking British ambassador, attired in his court uniform, who shook hands warmly and exchanged smiles with the President as though there had never been such a thing as "a Venezuelan note" or a message to Congress on the Monroe doctrine.

Bomb Found at the Door of a French Deputy.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—A bomb with a large fuse attached was found last night at the door of the residence of Dr. Pierre Marmottan, a Republican who represents the sixteenth arrondissement in the chamber of deputies and who lives at 1 Rue Desbordes-Valmore. The burning of the fuse was extinguished and the bomb removed. Who placed the bomb and the motive for doing so are unknown.

BATTLE EXPECTED HOURLY.

Large Force of Transvaal Burghers Advancing Against Johannesburg.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The cablegram sent by Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary, to Dr. Jameson, administrator of the British South African Company, ordering the return of the force of five hundred armed men which Dr. Jameson is alleged to have led into the Transvaal to assist the Uitlanders, or foreign residents of the republic, to enforce their demands, cannot reach him until he arrives at Johannesburg, at which place there are arms enough to equip thirty thousand men for fighting. President Kreigle, according to the latest information received here, has called the burghers to arms, and a large force of them is proceeding against Johannesburg. They are advancing rapidly and a battle is hourly expected.

DIAMONDS IN THEIR POSSESSION.

Four Persons Who May Know Something of the Burden Robbery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Detectives arrested William King, twenty-two years old, and Harry Wilson, alias Howard Johnson, thirty-seven years old, both negroes, on the charge of having committed several robberies here recently. Agnes Renshaw, a white girl who lived with Wilson, was also arrested. All the prisoners had a number of unset diamonds and considerable jewelry in their possession when arrested, and the police believe they may have been connected with the robbery of Mr. I. Townsend Burden's house on Madison square last Friday night, when diamonds valued at upwards of $50,000 were stolen. The police found much valuable jewelry in the room of the Renshaw woman, and a lot of burglar's tools was also found. All the prisoners were taken to the Jefferson Market court this morning, and remanded until tomorrow, to give the officers an opportunity to continue their investigation.

GERMANY AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Attitude of the Company and of England Severely Denounced.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Considerable excitement prevails here over the crisis in the Transvaal, and the attitude of Great Britain is denounced upon all sides. The National Zeitung says: "The South African Company, holding the charter of the queen, has committed a grievous breach of the peace and violation of the law of nations. Germany's interests demand that the independent republic shall be maintained intact, and we expect Great Britain to interpose with all possible emphasis to assist President Kruger."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The proceedings of the British South Africa Company cannot be tolerated, and Germany must immediately take energetic steps to protect the South African Republic."

Chicago's Low Death Rate.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The annual report of the city health department, which was completed yesterday, shows that Chicago has the lowest death rate of any city of 200,000 population or more, not excepting any city in the world. The rate based on the revised figures is 15.11 for each thousand of population, as compared with 15.24 for last year, less than for any previous year in this city.

English Depreciation of the New American Loan.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Standard says regarding the new American loan: "The loan is a mere raising of money to enable the United States to maintain an appearance of solvency. As it prolongs the present financial system it must end in debasing the currency. The new bonds would not be extravagantly cheap at par."

Paper Hangings
—AND—
WALL DECORATIONS.
Largest and Most Extensive Line in New England.
Choice Designs in Lincrusta Walton.
Paper Hangings with Cretonnes to match, Burlap for Panelled Ceilings, complete line of Room Mouldings.
JOSEPH MAYER,
68 & 70 Spring Street.

MORTON'S MESSAGE.

New York's Governor Discusses Venezuela and State Affairs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The message of Governor Morton, which was sent to the legislature today, deals almost exclusively with state questions. Upon the Venezuelan incident he says: "The doctrine formulated by President Monroe, and which has since borne his name, has become so well established in American national policy that there is no room for doubt as to the opinion of our people concerning it. New York now has a population nearly equal to that of the entire Union when Mr. Monroe became President, and our peculiar geographical position, the location within our borders of the American metropolis, and the vast and complicated commercial interests of our state, justify us in feeling an especial concern in the present unhappy agitation. Any disturbance of the existing friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain cannot fail to have a serious effect. Because of the possible baleful consequences of such disturbance, I deem myself justified in making this reference to the larger affairs of the nation, in which we feel such a peculiar and vital interest. I cannot believe that the relations between our country and Great Britain will be ruptured or seriously impaired by the misunderstanding now existing between that country and Venezuela concerning the proper location of the boundary line of their possessions in South America. Arbitration affords a simple, humane and honorable method of determining national disputes, and it is scarcely inconceivable at this period of the world's history that any great nation is willing to take the responsibility of the needless sacrifice of human life and the wanton destruction of property which would be the inevitable result of an armed conflict.

The governor congratulates the people of the state on the new constitution and the newly arranged legislature, which are eminently fitting for the foremost commonwealth of the Union. The finances are in a satisfactory condition. The state tax for the current fiscal year is 3.24 mills. The total tax on the present valuation ($4,262,082,167) will yield $13,806,316.23. The total receipts of the year were $21,808,168, and the balance in the treasury is more than $1,411,000,000. The canals of the state and their management recently have the governor's hearty approval, as well as the experiment of propelling boats by electricity, which he thinks will improve their capacity by more than thirty five per cent. The public school system has shown steady growth and improvement, and the compulsory education law has worked well. The civil service law and its wiser extension in the state recently is so satisfactory that the national friends of that movement at Washington recently gave gratifying recognition of the fact. He praises the new ballot law, but at the same time suggests a few amendments to meet defects made manifest at the last election.

On the subject of the excise law the governor recommends such legislation as will measureably reduce the number of places in which intoxicating beverages shall be sold throughout the state. Statistics show, he says, that there is a larger number of saloons in this state, in proportion, than in any other whose statistics are available. Public opinion does not concur in the desirability of such distinction for our state. It is charged that the present excise law is a measure favorable to the liquor interests only, that private property is not protected from the aggressions of saloon influence, and that violators of the law have comparative immunity from the penalties which it prescribes.

Road improvement receives a liberal share of the governor's attention, "for outside of the manifest greatest good to the greatest number," he says, "still another important though quite modern interest is the large and increasing community of wheelmen." He renews his recommendation that the state capitol building be speedily completed, but is non-committal on the "greater New York" scheme.

HER AFTER-HOLD FULL.

Steamer Cephalonia Strikes a Rock, Backs Off, and is Beached.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Cunard line steamer Cephalonia, from Boston December 21 for Liverpool, struck a rock at South Stack, near Holyhead, at 7:30 o'clock this morning. Her passengers were at breakfast at the time, and many of them were thrown from their seats by the shock. Everybody rushed on deck and the wildest excitement prevailed. Captain Seicomb succeeded in calming the panic-stricken passengers and ordered the boats lowered. When the boats were got into the water the women were placed in them first and the men afterwards. The boats then put for shore, the captain ordering their crews to return to the ship.

At 9 o'clock the vessel, assisted by the rising tide and her own steam, backed off the reef, and the passengers, believing that the ship had not been damaged, returned to her and the Cephalonia proceeded for Liverpool. Fifteen of the passengers landed at Queenstown yesterday. She had a stormy voyage throughout.

The Cephalonia, after being floated, put in for Holyhead, but was finally beached at the upper end of New Harbor. Her after-hold is apparently full of water. A thick fog prevailed at the time she struck the rock at South Stack. While she was fast on the rock a life boat was sent to her, but it was not needed.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Cunard steamer Cephalonia, from Boston for Liverpool, which struck on the rocks at South Stack, near Holyhead, this morning, took 352 passengers from Boston—5 first-cabin, 52 intermediate and 175 steerage.

These Winter Winds Seem to pierce one's marrow if you are not warmly clad. Go and get a good suit of clothes, well made, properly cut and trimmed, at a reasonable price, and the best place to get that combination is at
COMMERFORD'S,
235 Thames Street.

Cousins Killed by a Fast Train.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 1.—Yesterday Henry F. and David B. Quarles, cousins, and both aged about nineteen years, while crossing the Chesapeake & Ohio railway track near Ellyrons, a few miles from this city, were struck by a fast train and instantly killed.

Fish Elected Speaker of the New York Assembly.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Both houses of the legislature convened at 11 o'clock today. In the assembly Hamilton Fish was elected Speaker, by a vote of 98 to 46 for J. B. Stanchfield.

ST. JOHN'S NEW PARISH HOUSE.

The new guild house of St. John's parish was formally opened last evening with appropriate exercises. The service opened with a choral evensong in the church, beginning with a processional, in which the Sunday school and the various societies of the church followed the choir in procession and occupied seats together in the body of the church. The service was conducted by the rector, Rev. E. L. Buckey. The procession then filed back to the parish house and assembled on the stage. There was singing of Christmas carols by the Sunday school, and then Archdeacon Tucker, acting for Bishop Clark, conducted the service of benediction, closing with an address to the parish on the excellent record made by the church, and congratulating it on having such a fine parish house, so well designed for the purposes to which such a building should be put.

Rev. Mr. Buckey read a letter from the bishop, expressing his regret at being unable to be present. He then invited all present, in behalf of the wardens and vestry, to inspect the building. The invitation was promptly accepted, and the house in all its parts was thoroughly examined and commended. Mr. Tallman of Portsmouth playing selections on the piano during the inspection, which was made an informal reception. In the auditorium were placed four long tables, presided over by ladies of the parish, from which refreshments were served.

Among those present, besides Archdeacon Tucker and Rev. Mr. Buckey, were Rev. E. H. Porter of Emmanuel, Rev. W. F. B. Jackson of Trinity, and Rev. I. N. Phelps of the First Baptist Church.

The new parish house was formerly the chapel of St. John's, and was used as such until a year ago, when the liberality of Mrs. Zabriskie provided the present very handsome Zabriskie memorial church. The appearance of the house has, however, been completely changed, according to plans by Mr. Creighton Withers. On either side of the main entrance, from Poplar street, are small rooms, one for the Sunday school library, and the other for guild meetings, lavatory, and stairway to the second floor, which is designed for holding meetings and can be thrown open to make a gallery for the main hall or auditorium. This has a seating capacity of about three hundred persons, and has a convenient little stage, which will be fitted with drop curtain and scenery. In the rear are dressing rooms, a kitchen, etc.

The contract for the carpenter work was awarded to F. A. Allan, Jr., the painting was done by J. P. Barker, the decorating by Hayman & Nason, and the steam fitting by P. F. Conroy.

The new house will be open for inspection this afternoon until 6:30 o'clock, for those who were unable to view it last evening.

MEANING OF THE WORD "OMAHA."

The name "Omaha" bears testimony to the long journey of the people, and reveals some of the causes which brought about this breaking up of distinct tribes. It is composed of two words, which signify "going against the current," or up the stream. The Omahas were the people who went up the stream, while the Quapaws, their near of kin, went, as their name reveals, "with the current," or down the stream. The traditions of both these people say that the parting occurred during a hunting expedition, each division finally settling in the lands whither they had wandered apart. This epochal hunt must have been centuries ago, for the Quapaws bore their descriptive name in 1540, being mentioned in the Portuguese narrative of De Soto's expedition as then living on the Arkansas river, where they dwelt until 1889, when they ceded their long-occupied lands to the United States.—[January Century.

WAREHAM OYSTERS,
Mine is the only fish market in this city which handles
WAREHAM OYSTERS.
E C SMITH, - - 471 Thames Street.

WHEN YOU ARE in need of first-class printing, and want it done promptly and well, it will pay you to call and see us.
DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

ALTHOUGH FINE CLOTHING
Is a prime feature of our business, yet CLOTHING for ordinary use at extremely moderate prices is also a specialty with us. Surprising what a "snap" and "get there" we show in our Business Suits for
$6, $8, $10 & $12.
Newport One Price Clothing Co.,
208 Thames Street. 208
NOTICE.—On and after JANUARY 1, our store will close Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at 6 o'clock.

HIGH-CLASS
Furniture.
OLD EMPIRE STYLE, ANTIQUE CARVED OAK,
GILT FRENCH AND ITALIAN DESIGNS.
Made from best materials, thoroughly artistic and substantial, newest and best designs and by most skilled workmen.
Lowest prices consistent with best workmanship.
GEO. E. VERNON & CO.,
91 John Street, Newport,
Running through to 31, 33 & 33 Levin Street.

THE BEE HIVE.
Closing Sale
—OF—
COATS and CAPES.
Our established policy not to carry over any garments from one season to the other, compels us to name prices that positively do not cover the cost of the cloth. We still have a good variety to select from. Come and be fitted and you will find prices lower than you expected.
The Bee Hive.

DECEMBER 31, 1895.
Screens at Reduced Prices!
10 Largest-sized Cloth Screens reduced from $4.75 to $2.75.
1 Largest-sized Embroidered Screen at $2.50.
WE HAVE MADE GREAT REDUCTION IN CHINA WARE IN GENERAL.
200 dozen Finest Tokio Butter Plates at 18c.
100 Fine Gwari Teapots with Strainer at 13c.
Large Assortment of Cups and Saucers at very reasonable prices.
Medium-sized Fine Pitchers reduced to 50c.
Tokio Water Bottles with Cup at 45c.
Straw Mats at 12c. a dozen.
KAZANJIAN & CO.
☞ We intend to make business during the three "dead" months of Newport.

This Morning's News.

NEW BOND ISSUE.

Report of Another Contract Not Confirmed.

Syndicate Contract Awaiting the Government's Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—There are no new developments in Washington in the matter of a new bond issue, and the opinion now prevails that it may be postponed for a number of days yet.

The cessation of large withdrawals of gold for export and the fact that one or more orders have been placed for gold shipments from abroad are important factors in the question of an early issue.

On the other hand, the almost daily announcement from the sub-treasury at New York that considerable quantities are being withdrawn in redemption of legal tenders would seem to justify prompt action on the part of the president. These redemptions, it is said, are undoubtedly asked for for the purpose of accumulating a supply of gold with which to purchase bonds when they shall have been placed on the market by the syndicate, and as they now aggregate considerably more than $5,000,000 since the forthcoming issue became a settled fact, their early discontinuance has become a matter of the first importance.

This can be accomplished, however, only through the operations of the syndicate, and it is argued, therefore, that the interests of the government lie in a prompt announcement of the issue. What would be the result of these conflicting interests is not now apparent.

The report from New York to the effect that the members of the new syndicate have entered into an arrangement by which the government is to be at once furnished with $100,000,000 in gold, and later on, at its option, with $100,000,000 in addition, cannot be verified at this time.

It is the general opinion, however, that this arrangement for an additional contingent amount was made with the approval of the president, who is anxious that this issue shall be the last during his term of office. It is believed further that the conditions as to the procurement of a part of the gold from abroad and that no part of it shall be withdrawn from the treasury are made parts of the new contract.

The forthcoming monthly treasury statement will show an excess of receipts over expenditures for the month of December of about $512,000, which is a gain over November of about $1,800,000. The heavy payments on account of interest, pensions and Pacific bond redemptions during January are expected to result in a large deficit for that month. The deficit for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, is expected to be approximately $17,690,000.

These figures, however, are based upon the assumption that the receipts from customs will materially increase during the next three months, as is usually the case.

Ready to Furnish Gold.

A dispatch from New York says that a contract was signed yesterday by all the members of the new bond syndicate, subject to the formal acceptance of the government.

The syndicate agree to furnish 11,500,000 ounces of gold, amounting to about $200,000,000 gold, the government to take one-half of this sum first and to have the option of taking the other half, and to deliver 4 per cent 30-year coin bonds at about the same price as paid for the last issue of bonds; the managers of the syndicate to receive a commission of 1 per cent.

The dispatch further says: The most interesting piece of news in financial circles (next to the report that a contract had been signed by J. P. Morgan & Co. for a new government loan) was the announcement that Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co. had offered $500,000 in gold from London and that it will leave on Saturday. It is understood that the gold is imported for the purpose of paying for some of the new government bonds to be issued.

Every one down town when questioned about a bond issue professed absolute ignorance on the subject, but on every hand it was said that when a new loan is made, one of the stipulations with subscribers to whom bonds are allotted will be that part of the gold to be received in payment therefor must come from abroad, and another will be that none of the gold so received has been taken from the United States treasury for the purpose. A curious thing in connection with the importation of gold by Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co. is that bankers who sold them the exchange on which to import the gold will have to export gold to cover their bills.

It was reported that J. P. Morgan & Co. did not receive any subscriptions to the government bond syndicate after 3 o'clock, because the applications had amounted to $150,000,000 at that time.

It was also reported that the syndicate in the first instance was made up by J. P. Morgan & Co., the City National bank, the Hanover National bank and a German bank; that Messrs. Morgan & Co. would take $50,000,0000, the City and Hanover National banks $25,000,000 between them and the German house $25,000,000. Other banks and institutions are to be allowed to participate at a price in what is virtually to be a blind pool, the four members of the syndicate mentioned handling the bonds.

Further proof was received of the orders given by London bankers to claim gold for all coupons payable in gold due on Jan. 1, and remit the gold, or, as in some cases, retain it subject to order. In event of non-payment in gold, protest thereof is to be made. Many bankers also received similar instructions from interior banks with regard to coupons of the Pennsylvania Railroad company and other companies falling due on Jan. 2. These banks, some of them in Pennsylvania, instructed their agents here to remit the gold to them by express.

Bullion dealers yesterday bid ¼ cent premium for gold, but could obtain none at that price. The lowest offers made were at 1¼ cents premium, and at that rate one foreign house said it could be imported at a profit. It was announced at noon that the gold shipped from this city to London today had been purchased for American account in London and would be returned on the same steamer. The price paid was half penny an ounce higher than the Bank of England's bid.

In the Senate.

The senate held a two hours' session yesterday, in the course of which a speech by Mr. Mitchell on the restoration of the McKinley duties on wool was listened to, and a resolution was passed for the investigation by the committee on naval affairs of the prices paid by the government for ship armor.

The most important feature of the session, perhaps, was a resolution offered by Mr. Sherman for the restoration of the gold reserve, which thereafter, it was provided, should be held sacred for the redemption of the greenbacks and treasury notes, the former to be reissued only in exchange for gold coin and bullion. Mr. Sherman will address the senate on his resolution on Friday.

Mr. Elkins asked for the immediate consideration of a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that no bonds of the United States should be sold at private sale or by private contract, but should be disposed of by advertisement to the highest bidder. Mr. Hill of New York objected. Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) made his first speech in the senate advocating higher duties as a remedy for financial troubles.

Revenue and Bond Bills to Be Considered.

Senator Morrill, the new chairman of the senate committee on finance, said yesterday that a meeting of that committee would be called tomorrow to take up the house revenue and bond bills. Mr. Morrill expressed the opinion that the bond bill would be given precedence in the committee, but declined to express an opinion as to how speedily it might be disposed of or in what shape it might be reported.

There would have been a meeting of the committee yesterday, in accordance with Senator Voorhees' original plan, but for the expressed wish of the Republican members of the committee, who requested Mr. Voorhees to allow the meeting to be postponed until after the reorganization takes effect. It is believed it will be satisfactory to the Democratic members of the committee to have the bond bill receive first consideration in committee. Senator Jones (Ark.), who is a leading Democratic member of the committee, yesterday expressed a preference for prior consideration of the bond question.

A Repentant Sinner.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 1.—David Crockett Boggs, who was tax collector of Wyandotte county, Kan., in 1859, and who suddenly disappeared in that year with a shortage of about $5000, returned to Kansas City yesterday voluntarily to make good his shortage. Boggs' father was governor of Missouri in 1834-36. When he disappeared he entered the Confederate army. At the close of the war he went to Colorado and engaged in the stock business. He never communicated with his family, and all of them who are now living supposed that he was dead. Boggs' residence is now at Montrose, Colo. He returned to Kansas City solely in order to make good his shortage, having made a fortune. He desired, he said, to die with a clear conscience, and as he was old, asked that he be not made to suffer for his youthful misdoings. His wish will doubtless be granted.

A Lineman's Fate.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 1.—John B. Johnston, aged 21, a lineman, came in contact with a live electric light wire while working at the top of a pole yesterday, and was thrown 40 feet to the ground. He was fearfully burned, and died from his injuries last night. Johnston lived in Nashua.

Uprising Threatened.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 1.—The steamer Danube reports great excitement at Sitka over the murder of a young brave of the Killisnoo tribe, and the arrest of two sailors of the U. S. S. Wolcott, with two miners and 13 Indians, in connection with the crime. The Killisnoo tribe are not satisfied with the tardy operations of the law, and menace the safety of Sitka, where they are gathered in angry parties, threatening vengeance on the white inhabitants.

A Lively Shooting Match.

VICTOR, Colo., Jan. 1.—In the Union theater last night, Proprietor George Smith became involved in a quarrel with a man named Ferguson, who, he claimed, was one of a party that had threatened to clean out the place. Inside of 15 minutes fully 50 shots were fired, and when the fusillade ended Smith and a bystander named Tom Pascoe were dead and Ferguson mortally wounded.

Morton in the Field.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Governor Morton will announce in a very few days that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency. In the last three weeks he has had many separate conferences with prominent Republicans from all parts of the state, and the result of these meetings is his determination to become a candidate.

No Chance For Trial.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 1.—Andrew Brown, a negro ex-convict and cattle thief in Simpson county, attempted to sell three fat cattle at Westville, and was arrested. A constable started with him to a justice of the peace, but on the way he was taken from the officer by a mob, swung to a tree and riddled with bullets.

Doyle's Shortage.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The expert appointed by the fish and game commission to examine the accounts of ex-Secretary Doyle submitted a partial report yesterday, showing the ascertained shortage on completed examinations to be $13,105; less amount returned by the late secretary, $7125; balance due to state, $5185.

Facing Starvation.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 1.—Much distress prevails at White Bay, and the people are subsisting on sea birds and seals, while others are eating the seed potatoes reserved for next spring's crop. The government is urged to take measures to relieve them, or starvation may result in many cases.

Four Brothers Cremated.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Jan. 1.—Near Frontana, four brothers, Robert, John, William and Arch McFadden, were burned to death in their house while asleep. They were 18, 16, 12 and 11 years old, respectively, and the two eldest were miners. There are hints of foul play.

A Friend Abroad.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Truth, in a long article, defends President Cleveland's attitude on the Monroe doctrine, and asserts that it is quite as legitimate as the European concert.

CHAFFEY GIVES IT UP.

Pleads Guilty to Having Received Stolen Goods.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—James S. Chaffey, the receiver of $20,000 worth of the proceeds of William Barrett's burglaries, which included property stolen from more than 100 houses in the suburbs, surprised everybody by pleading guilty in the superior court yesterday.

Judge Gaskill promptly sentenced him to 10 years in state prison, the maximum penalty for the crime of receiving. He took his sentence calmly, and by dusk he was inside the walls of the Charlestown prison, a fellow-convict with his friend Barrett.

The unexpected turn in the case caused a great deal of discussion in police and legal circles. Not the remotest sign that Chaffey had thrown up the sponge and determined to plead guilty escaped either the district attorney's office or the defendant's counsel.

The secret was closely guarded, for what reason is not known. Even people in the courtroom, outside of the court officials and police officers, did not know that Chaffey had determined to throw himself upon the mercy of the court.

Quickly Done.

After all the preliminaries were arranged between the district attorney, the police and the lawyers, Deputy Sheriff Tyler brought Chaffey up from the Charles street jail to the court house yesterday afternoon. He remained in the prisoners' cage until about 4 o'clock, when he was called in and placed in the dock in the courtroom. His counsel, Melvin O. Adams and Jesse Cove, were on hand to represent him, and Assistant District Attorney McLaughlin appeared for the government.

Clerk Manning did not read the long indictment alleging 17 counts of receiving stolen goods.

"What do you say to the indictment?" asked the clerk. Chaffey hesitated, and looked toward his counsel. They had to prompt him, and then, hesitatingly, Chaffey said, "Guilty."

Colonel Adams at once started in to plead for a light sentence for his client. He maintained that Chaffey had been dragged into this affair out of pure friendship for Barrett, whom he had tried to aid with money and in other ways. He asked for justice, declaring that his client had never been sentenced for an offense of any kind.

The prosecution, through Mr. McLaughlin, reviewed the case. He asked the court to impose the extreme penalty. Judge Gaskill then, without any more ceremony, pronounced a sentence of 10 years at hard labor in the state prison. Chaffey was hurried at once out of court.

Chaffey's Career.

Chaffey, an Englishman, 37 years old, lived with his wife at 31 Mt. Vernon street, West Roxbury. He tried to sell some foreign postage stamps at Trifet's store, 21 Bromfield street. Trifet recognized the stamps as ones he had sold to a son of Banker Kidder, of Peabody, Kidder & Co., and which had been stolen by a burglar seven years before. Trifet set a trap for the man, which he fell into, and Chaffey was turned over to a policeman.

He confessed to receiving the stamps, with a lot more goods from New York, on receipts given him by Barrett, who had then been in prison a year on a life sentence for murder in killing James Farrar at Weston. The goods were recovered by Assistant Chief Inspector Dugan on information furnished by Chaffey himself. The property was worth $20,000.

ON BEACON HILL.

Solons Are Preparing to Settle Down to Steady Business.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The great and general court convened today. The time-honored ceremonies were enacted, and tomorrow the governor and state officials will go through the annual ceremonies.

The proceedings today began with the caucuses. The house Republicans met in the old representatives hall at 10 o'clock. The caucus was called together by the dean of the house, Mr. St. John of Haverhill. Speaker Meyer was unanimously renominated, and so were Chaplain Waldron and Captain Jack Adams.

The Democrats nominated McLaughlin for clerk, and endorsed Captain Adams for sergeant-at-arms. James Mellen of Worcester was chosen leader of the house.

The house was called together at 11 o'clock by Representative St. John of Haverhill, and Rev. John R. Thurston of Northbridge made the opening prayer. The usual committee was appointed to notify the executive, followed by the administering of the oath.

The senate proceedings were carried out with the old-time ceremonies. Tomorrow comes the great ceremony of all, the inauguration of the governor, lieutenant governor and council, the delivery of the governor's annual address, which forms the basis of much of the legislation of the year, and other interesting incidents.

Much Damage by Storm.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—As the reports come in from all over New England, particularly from points along the coast, where wires levelled by the heavy gales of Monday night and yesterday morning have been repaired, the losses caused by the destruction of property continues to grow well up into the thousands. The storm was the most severe that has visited New England for many months. The seaports of the Cape district and in Maine were the heaviest sufferers. The wind reached a velocity of over 50 miles an hour. The telegraph wires in Maine were crippled all day, and there are still many places cut off from communication with the outside world. Gray Gables, President Cleveland's summer residence, was considerably damaged. All along the shore between Buzzard's bay and Bourne boats were smashed and an immense quantity of wreckage strewn along the shore.

Charged With Embezzlement.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—William S. Jewett, a prominent bank official and business man of Lawrence, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Fiske yesterday on a charge of having, as agent and president of the Lake National bank of Wolfboro, N. H., embezzled and secreted $100,000 in notes and bills belonging to the Lake National bank. He was held in $10,000 for the United States district court in Boston, which is to convene on March 17. He furnished bonds.

Women at the Helm.

NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 1.—The Telegraph today issued for its new year's souvenir a 24-page illustrated woman's edition under the auspices of the Good Cheer society, the receipts to be devoted to charity. All articles and illustrations for the edition were prepared by women, for the first time in this state. Miss Gertrude C. More was manager and Mrs. E. W. Eaton editress. A substantial sum will be netted.

Breaking of Contract Law.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1.—In the United States circuit court, yesterday, Charles Le Clerq, agent of the River Spinning company of Woonsocket, submitted judgment in 14 civil suits brought against him for violating the alien contract labor law. A fine of $1000 in the first case and $1 and costs in all the others were imposed. Le Clerq was charged with importing operatives from England to work in the mill.

No Evidence to Convict.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 1.—At the hearing in the Sawyer murder case yesterday the prisoners, the Thompson brothers, were discharged by Judge Andrews. No further evidence was submitted, and County Attorney Heselton, in an address to the court, asked the discharge of the prisoners.

Struck on Rocks.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Jan. 1.—The schooner Fred and Elmer of Boston, 32 tons burden, Captain John McKenney, is a total wreck on the rocks at the entrance of Cape Porpoise. She ran on the rocks. The captain and crew of three men escaped.

"RITTER."

"The tor-r-mentinest gal that ever did live, that's what she is, that 'Ritter!'" Mrs. Lane said of her bound girl to all the people who came in. "'Tain't that she's real mean," she was wont to add. "Jest mischievious, an no dependence in what she's at. Fust an last she gits the day's work all done, but yo cain't never tell fer yer life when her how she's doin any part o' it."

Notwithstanding, Len Wilkins was mighty anxious to have her, work or no work. He would even have undertaken to do her share as well as his own. What were poverty, orphanage, tricksy ways set over against eyes as full of sunlit change as April skies, yellow floss silken hair, a cleft rosebud mouth and cheeks where dimples played at hide and seek with wild rose bloom? In Len's mind nothing whatever. He was a stout, good natured fellow, slow witted and heavy of foot, solidly steady, prosperous and easy going. Any other girl—any sensible one, that is—would have said yes and thank you when he came a-wooing.

Not so Ritter. She flouted him, mocked at him, kept him on pins and needles. But so long as she did not utterly ignore him the good, simple fellow made himself content. The Lane farm lay broadside to his own. He could note whatever went on there. He had begun to love Ritter as soon as she set foot upon it, a shy, mischievous slip of a child, just turned 10. "You'll come and be my little wife when you're 18 and free," he had said to her then. Though he was ten years the elder, he had never given up the plan.

Even then Ritter was Ritter. "I don't think I care about it," she had said, looking up at him with serious, round eyes. "You are so big and awkward, I think you would be a heap in the way. But, then, you've got a nice house and horses and things. Mrs. Lane says all men are trials. Maybe you wouldn't be more than a trial and a half, and I reckon I could stand that if you let me do as I please."

So she had dealt with him throughout. She lacked but three months of freedom now. Mrs. Lane had fretted continually to see "things settled." Mrs. Lane was a diplomat. All that week she had been very easy with Ritter. Saturday she brought her, when she came from town, a sky blue silk, rich and lustrous, with plentiful white lace for trimming. She gave her, too, a couple of golden eagles.

"We want yon ter hold your head up 'mongst the best of 'em—me an Lane," she had said, dropping the money in the girl's rosy palm. The good woman had found out that for all her wildness Ritter answered the breath of kindness as the wind harp to the wind. All the evening—the Sunday—she was careful to rouse no antagonism, but to let the girl see some part of the love she felt. So it is not surprising that when upon Sunday afternoon Len spoke with fear and trembling, in good, set terms, he got a definite promise and went away treading on air.

A month he was happy as it is rarely given mortals to be. Then a shadow fell—a slim, elegant shadow—as tall as Morgan Ware and reaching as high as Ritter's heart. At least Len thought so, and in so thinking found torture. It was natural, he told himself, they were made for each other, those two. Morgan was young, lithe, full of gay wit. He could dance to match Ritter, and her foot was as thistle down. No wonder he took her fancy, called a light to her eyes that had shone there for no other.

He came of good stock too. His grandfather Morgan had been a sort of king of the countryside. Young Ware had come to live with him now that he was old and blind, and upon all sides it was the talk that he gave the old man a son's full duty.

Still he spent half his time with Ritter—teasing, talking to her, following her about her household tasks. Len found him at her elbow, trying to teach her pet pigeon to sit upon his finger tip, when he came across a world green and pulsing with May blood, to say something of fateful import to both.

"Ritter," he said when he had sat heavily down, "Ritter, you won't git mad with me—you'll keep friends with me, no matter what comes, won't you?"

"Why, who are you goin to kill?" Ritter asked, laughing, "or do you want to rob somebody or run off with stock?"

"No; I—I jest want ter act the fool. Yes, the plumbejiut," Len returned. "An I got ter do it this a-way: I'm goin ter ask you ter gimme back my word. Come ter study 'bout it, I don't see how I can stand being a married man. I been comin over here so long o' Sundays, don't seem like I could stay at home."

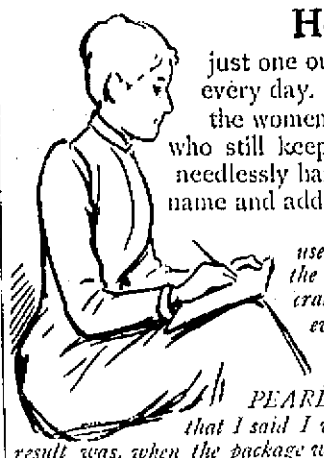
Ritter had listened, going red and white. Before she could speak young Ware broke in with sparkling eyes. "Ritter, darling! I may speak now. Before you would not let me. I—I love you—better than life"—

"The Lordy mercy 'pon my soul!" Mrs. Lane said, dashing in upon them to sink a flaccid heap in the rocking chair. "To think I should live ter see hit—all poor Len's stock an crap an house an land put up at sheriff sale ter pay security debts! Oh, thar ain't no mistake! Lane jest now met the sheriff. Poor Len! Why, here he is! I didn't see you. I wuz that flustrated I didn't see nothin."

"I see several things," Ritter said softly. Then she went up to Len and laid her head on his breast.

"I won't go with the rest," she said. "You may try to send me off, but you must have me if you never have anything else."

MARTHA MCCULLOCH WILLIAMS.



Here is a Letter,

just one out of hundreds that are coming in every day. We publish it for the benefit of the women who read about **Pearline**, but who still keep on washing without it, in that needlessly hard and wearing way. We omit name and address, as requested:

"Now I will tell you how I came to use your PEARLINE. We have taken the ***'Ladies' Home Journal'*** *for several years. Three and a half years ago, every time I picked up my 'Journal' to read, the first thing I would see was your advertisement and picture of PEARLINE. I got so tired of looking at it, that I said I would get a package and try it. The result was, when the package was gone I bought another package, and so I have done ever since. I never think of going to wash clothes since, without my PEARLINE. I have recommended it to quite a number of people, who are now using it, just from my recommendation. I have just written this to you to let you know how highly I prize it. I don't want my name and address to go before the public."* 424

GROCERIES.

NEW CROP

New Orleans Molasses,

35c. a gallon.

D. E. YOUNG,

130 Thames Street.

ESTABLISHED 1814.

Franco-American Soup, Devilled Crabs, Table Raisins, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Plum Pudding—Punch Sauce, G. & D. Mince Meat, ½ gal.; 1 quart glass. Fancy Crackers. Petit Beurre, Algerias, Wheat Meal, Breakfast and Dinner Biscuit.

New Cider, New Crop New Orleans Molasses, Turrinos, Bonbons, Nougatines, Chocolate Marshmallows and Peppermints, Cherries in Creme de Menthe, French Glace Fruits.

C. SHERMAN & CO.,

243 & 245 THAMES STREET.

TEAS

—AND—

COFFEES.

My 45c. Formosa is fine flavor and good strength; 2 1-2 lbs. for $1.00.

My 35c. Java and Mocha Coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.00, can not be equalled at the price in this city.

Cool Java 3 1-2 lbs. for $1.00.

Gillies' Java and Mocha Screenings 25c., 4 1-2 lbs. for $1.

Molasses 45c., 35c. and 25c. per gallon.

Granulated Sugar by the barrel at wholesale prices.

JAMES A. EDDY,

250 THAMES STREET.

Ribbons for Holiday Work.

All Silk Ribbons, beautiful patterns, at 25 cents per yard.

M. E. TOBIN,

48 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

NOTICE!

A fine and beautiful stock of Flowering and Ornamental Plants. Also Metal Designs, very fine, for cemetery. Imported Moss Wreaths and Crosses, Palm Leaves, Wild Smilax, Holly Wreaths, Immortelles, etc., etc.

Give me a call. All are welcome at

H. J. HASS'S FLOWER STORE,

231 THAMES STREET.

GROCERIES.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Imported Cigars.

Espanola, Democratas, 25s, per box	$3.00
Henry Clay, Bouquet Royal, 25s, per box,	3.75
La Industria, Belmontes, 25s, per box,	3.50
Cortina, Mora & Co., Con Bouquets, 50s, a box,	6.05
La Carolina, Occidentales, 25s, per box	4.50
Claribel, Camelias, 50s, per box,	4.35
El Bloson, Petit Duc, 50s, per box,	7.30
Garcia, Perfectos, 25s, per box,	5.15

PELEG BRYER & SON,

25 & 27 Broadway.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having purchased the stock of groceries and market supplies of Frank L. DeBlois in the store on the corner of Broadway and Farewell street, has resumed business in that place, and will be happy to meet his old customers and all others who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN B. DEBLOIS.

FLOUR!

We have the following brands in stock and are selling

Washburn's Triple Extra at $4.50 a barrel.

BOVEY' BEST, $4.25 a barrel.

Pillsbury's Best, $4.25 a barrel.

WHITE SATIN, Pastry, $4.00 a barrel.

HUNGARIAN, $4.00 a barrel.

—AT—

The Boston Grocery,

Smith's Building, Broadway.

O. F. WILCOX, Prop'r.

Boiled Cider,

FOR CHRISTMAS PIES.

Florida Oranges, Grape Fruit and a full assortment of Goods in our line for the Holidays.

OUR MIXED NUTS

Are all new. We mix them ourselves—we don't buy ready-mixed nuts from old stock.

PECKHAM & MANCHESTER,

68 BROADWAY.

For Smoking or Chewing LORILLARD'S Sensation CUT PLUG. IT'S THE BEST.

A. HAMMETT,

Lumber and Hardware,

Brick, Lime and Cement, Drain and Sewer Pipe, Paints, Oils, etc.

319 & 321 Thames Street.

SEASONABLE NOTES.

It is all so far away, some people think, and we are only called upon to express our horror at the Turk's ravages, and to subside into a state of acquiescence to fate, with a private feeling of self-congratulation that such distress is not at our doors. Truly thousands must starve and die before we can get help to them, but other thousands will live if we exert ourselves to aid.

"Our country is not itself prosperous at present, and till it is we cannot send help to outsiders." That is what one man has said, and he who waits to give till he has all his wants satisfied so that the giving will cost him nothing is looking for the tomorrow that never comes.

A letter from one who lives on the shores of the Bosphorus indicates that there is no difficulty in getting to more sufferers than the Americans and English in Constantinople can clothe and feed. Trebizond is easily accessible if places like Erzroom and Harpoot are not, and in the first place thousands are now living on the charity of those who are sacrificing everything to feed and shelter them.

Another letter received yesterday from a brave girl, nearer than Constantinople to the sad scenes, reads: "The wounded, the women and children are, in this fearful winter weather, hiding in caves on Mt. Hermon with no one in all that region to pity them. Those icy slopes and snow-bound gorges will not long support life. The country is under martial law, and perhaps I may be able only to send supplies to the wounded, but I will do the utmost in my power to help. As to danger my mother bids me go, and I am sure of my father's permission when he returns from Egypt on Friday, and I count not my life dear unto me if only I can help the wounded and suffering. This is but the beginning."

Our own people now in Turkey are heart-sick, looking to us for the help so slow in coming.

Rose is a youthful artist who handles her brush after a poetic fashion, and has beautiful dreams. At the breakfast table the other morning she told of a dream she lived the night before, where she built a tower, ivory white and of some material more beautiful than any the architects who build while awake have yet found. The tower was an open affair, all arches and windows where the sun streamed in and the birds flew through. Rose began at the top story and built down, and had just reached earth when she awoke. The tower was complete, however and she revels in the memory of it as the traveler does in the memory of the Giralda tower and Giotto's campanile. It is a peculiarity of Rose's dreams that they are always neatly finished. She never wakes just when a rabid cow has chased her to a stone wall that she finds herself too weak to climb, and afterward longs to know whether those terrible horns reached her? If Rose has such a dream adventure there is sure to be a prince at the wall who lifts her safely over, and feils the beast to the ground by one blow from his taper-fingered, lily-white fist.

But this is not what it was intended to tell you of Rose. It is the stories of her absent-minded mishaps that interest her friends. One day Rose had a ten dollar gold-piece given to her. This was a delight. Rose has few enough ten dollar bills, and the beauty of the gold-piece touched her aesthetic soul, in addition to its value making a good impression on whatever of a practical nature she possesses. Rose went in town from the suburb where she lives, and, after a day without special adventure, she was at the station buying her ticket for home and waiting for change when, the glitter of the gold attracting her, she took the piece in her hand for a moment. She got her change and thought no more of the treasure till at home she missed it. Rose had at first not an idea on the subject of its loss, but the family cross-examined her till they got down to the incident at the railway station, and then asked what next, and light broke in on the girl. She said:

"There was a lady standing by me with her purse open, and now I remember distinctly that instead of putting the gold back into my own purse I put it into hers!"

Poor Rose! That was the end of the money as far as she was concerned. One might imagine a case of a suffering woman, in dire need of ten dollars, finding Rose's money and taking it as a Heaven sent gift, but the matter-of-fact member of the family says it is more probable that some well-to-do woman got it, and thought it had been given to her as a bright penny.

Another day Rose had been looking at lace, and was leaving the lace counter when the clerk meekly insinuated that she had slipped one of the bundles into her shopping bag. Rose said "No," but the clerk firmly said "Yes," and the bag was opened, and there it was, and it did not occur to her to be a bit embarrassed, or did she think that she might have been taken for a shop-lifter and arrested, till the practical relative cried out in horror when she told her small adventure at home. But there is not much danger of a little lady with such an innocent flower-like face being suspected of evil, and Rose says the clerk was very gentle and quiet and quite apologetic over taking back his own goods.

In the last weeks arrests for shop-lifting have been common enough to make a Newport woman shiver the other night, when getting home from Providence she found in the pocket of her jacket a handsome purse like some she had seen in one of the best stores, there but had not bought. The purse was sent back the next day, and its return excited so little interest that it appears not to be unusual for such mysterious things to happen.

Outing for January is a beautiful number. An elegant holiday cover and many fine illustrations please the artistic eye, while this golden promise is fulfilled by the quality of the text. The world's magazine of sport, travel and recreation never celebrated the birth of the New Year in more charming guise. The contents are as follows: "Sweet Marjory," by Sara Beaumont Kennedy; "An Arctic Castaway," by R. G. Taber; "A Moose Hunt on the Yukon," by the late V. Wilson; "Winter Fishing," by Ed. W. Sandys; "Cycling in Mid-Atlantic," by O. Howarth; "The Stranger at The Anchor," by M. F. Williams; "A Deer Hunt with Akidiana," by J. O. Green; "The Burglar of Cornfield Inn," by H. Babson; "A Night Among the Wolves," by Fred Wishaw; "Lenz's World Tour Awheel;" "A Lion Hunt in Colorado," by C. A. Hardy; "The Horse of Society," by E. B. Abercrombie; "Rugged Labrador," by R. G. Taber; "New Hampshire National Guard," by G. H. Moses, and the usual editorials, poems, records, etc.

THE SOUND STEAMERS.

Important Changes Contemplated by the New Haven Officials.

A New Haven despatch to the New York Evening Post says: With the acquisition of the control of the New England railroad system, and with it of the New York & Norwich boat line, it can be stated on the highest authority here that an important readjustment of the Sound boat lines will soon ensue, connected also with changes of railroad freight routes which centre at New London and Stonington, and affecting the New London Northern as an outlet of the Vermont Central company, which controls that road as lessee.

At present, except at the minor point of Saybrook Junction, the New England system, which for all intents and purposes may be regarded as a large division of the New Haven company, has no common link with the Shore line division of the latter corporation between New Haven and Providence, a distance of about one hundred and thirteen miles. At New London, where, over the Norwich & Worcester railroad, the New England has had a large business, the New London Northern road, for a distance of some ten miles between that city and Norwich on the west bank of the Thames, has had to be used as a connecting link with the larger steamers of the New York & Norwich boat line.

On the east bank of the Thames, however, the New England system reaches down to Allyn's point, six miles from the Thames bridge on the Shore line route. An extension of that distance will therefore connect the now severed systems, give them a new and independent outlet to the Sound, and a freight and passenger terminal at New London. It is stated authoritatively that this link will soon be built. It will be easily constructed, the only obstacle being the government navy yard, and probably the federal government will welcome rather than resist a railroad connection. The plan necessarily implies a large freight terminal at New London.

A subsidiary plan is the construction between Baltic, Conn., and a point near Taftville, Conn., of a link three miles long between the Providence division of the New England road and the Norwich & Worcester line. This will give the New England an independent route from Willimantic to Norwich, New London and the Sound, open it to passengers and freight from westward and northern points, and closely parallel the New London Northern for a distance altogether of about twenty six miles between Willimantic and New London.

These railroad changes will, as now planned, be attended with important ones in the Sound boat service. The Stonington line, now become almost a superfluity, will either be dropped entirely or transferred to New London as a freight line. The Providence boat line will probably be operated as both a passenger and freight line throughout the year, instead of a passenger and freight line in summer and a freight line in winter, as now. Freight and passenger business by the various Sound boat lines will be allowed to follow their natural territorial directions instead of being diverted, as under the old competitive system. The freight from Worcester and connected points, for example, which used to a large extent to go via Providence to Stonington, a distance of some one hundred miles, will now pass over the New England system to New London, a distance of about seventy two miles.

One result of the consolidation of Sound boat lines and of the other changes will be a very considerable economy of operation in the interest of the New Haven company, which now owns by purchase all the stock of the Fall River line and all but a few hundred shares of the Providence & Stonington Steamboat Company. The consolidation of boat lines must, however, leave several steamboats in disuse on the hands of the New Haven company over and above those held in reserve for accidents. They will probably have to be sold, though, perhaps, retained for further plans in connection with Sound ports of Connecticut, as yet only hinted at.

The official announcement of some of the foregoing projects of the New Haven company, now that the New England system and Norwich boat line have passed to its control, can hardly be long delayed.

MODERN FASHIONS.

AN EFFECTIVE DESIGN FOR A VELVET OR SATIN WAIST.

The new fancy velvets, when made up into round waists, need to be made on rather simple lines. The model shown is ideal for the purpose. The bishop sleeve is one of the new features of those round waists. A charming one when made of this fashion was of Parisian design, with collar, sleeve bands and shoulder straps of bright red velvet ribbon. One in velvet showing red, blue, green and black, was exquisite with trimmings of Persian lamb fur, which formed the bands for the sleeves and the shoulders, and was also laid in a three inch band down the centre front. The collar was of the velvet, with points of the fur. Royal blue velvet, with tails of sable over the shoulders, around the neck and

sleeve bands were royally rich. The effect of the basque portion, attained by tails sewn to the bottom of the waist at the tack, from the under arm seams, brightened the effect. A China silk, in a green tone, exquisitely trimmed with brown velvet, was designed to be worn with a brown skirt.

A waist of black satin made after this model, with detachable shoulder straps, sleeve bands, collar and belt of China ribbon (a light green shade is a good combination), makes a serviceable waist, for the accessories may be raised indefinitely. A white satin stock collar is one of the newest fancies, and with a round collar of lace, or a square one of white batiste, makes an entire change. A fichu of black chiffon with an edge of white Brussels work makes another very stylish trimming. This may be left hanging loose in front, or tied around the waist in the back.

WHEN THE NEW YEAR COMES.

When January breezes blow,
The New Year comes across the snow,
So pure and young, so straight and slender,
His eyes alight, his cheeks aglow;
And round him, shifting to and fro,
The whitened world of drifted splendor.

Within the yard the children play,
Attacking in a cruel way
A tall snow-man, who stares about him,
And, smiling coldly, treats to-day
No fey cannonading may
Suffice ingloriously to rout him.

The frozen pond is smooth and wide;
The skaters swing from side to side,
And little boys pursuing after,
Arrayed in furs and filled with pride,
Upon the glassy surface slide,
And fall in heaps with shouts of laughter.

Within the house the fire glows,
And ruddy apples, ranged in rows
Before the blaze, are blithely peeling.
The sun to bed discreetly goes,
And then the doors of daylight close,
And clear and cold the night comes stealing.

—[Guy Wetmore Carryl, in the January St. Nicholas.

A NEW YEAR'S MEETING.

"Do you know how to get to grandpa's? —
I went on New Year's day—
You climb the hill where the pine-trees grow,
And grandpa comes halfway.

"He waits in the road for mamma and me,
And plays he's a robber bold;
Then, when I can't help laughing,
How grandpa pretends to scold!

"He threatens me with his cane, and says:
'A kiss or your life, my dear!'
And then with a regular bear-hug
I wish him a Happy New Year!"

—[Tudor Jenks, in January St. Nicholas.

FANCIES.

"He didn't tell me he loved me, but he kissed me."

"Well, he must love you if he kissed you."—[Life.

"This morning the doctor ordered me to drink water an hour before every meal, and here I've been drinking for the last forty minutes, but I'll be jiggered if I could swallow another drop."—[Humoristische Blaetter.

Husband—Really, I didn't notice the dresses—Mrs. Brown, though, wore her gown en traine.

Wife—It's a wonder you noticed that much!

Husband—Couldn't help it—I stepped on it.—[Chicago Record.

Tommy—I think Santa Claus is a very funny man, 'cos I don't see why he acts so bashful about leaving little boys their presents, and pretending he doesn't want to be seen, then makes himself so 'splenous in stores and Sunday schools."—[Harper's Bazar.

"My son," said the irate parent: "I am surprised, mortified and amazed to find that you stand at the foot of your class. I can hardly believe it possible!"

"Why, rather," replied the son, "it is the easiest thing in the world."—[San Francisco Examiner.

"You men are so given to exaggeration," said Mrs. Finble; "the idea of your saying you waited an hour for me on the doorstep! You waited just long enough for me to put on my gloves, and that couldn't have been more than a minute, for you know those gloves are a mile too big for me."—[Boston Transcript.

"What are you going to call that Christmas entertainment your wife is getting up for the benefit of the church?"

"I want it to be called the Waits."

"Why, are you going to have singing?"

"No; I believe there is to be nothing but tableaux. Waits are about all you get at tableaux."—[Harper's Bazar.

PERSONALS

....Sir Henry Irving is to unveil the monument to Mrs. Sarah Siddons on Paddington Green next week.

....The students of Columbia College have united in requesting that the sermons preached by Rev. Dr. G. R. Van de Water, as chaplain of the college, be published in book form.

....It is said that the first American woman to occupy a professor's chair in a co-educational institution was Helen C. Morgan, who was made professor of Latin at Fisk University in 1869.

....Miss Abbie Gardner, the only living survivor of the Sioux massacre at Lake Okoboji, Iowa, in 1856, has secured from the Iowa legislature an appropriation of $7,000 for a monument to mark the spot. It is to be dedicated in a few weeks.

....The picture, "Breaking the Home Ties," by the late Thomas Hovenden, which has been on exhibition in Philadelphia for some time, is to be exhibited in various Western cities. The proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to founding a Thomas Hovenden scholarship in the University of Pennsylvania.

....Congressman Joseph H. Walker of Worcester, Mass., is described by his confrere, Congressman Cummings, as the man who won his spurs in debate in the House, among others discomfiting Bourke Cockran, "who," says Mr. Cummings, "tackled him one day during the tariff debate. The air was filled with dust and feathers. The feathers came from Cockran and the dust was kicked up by Walker. Walker is a manufacturer and thoroughly understood the tariff. At first he was the 'catechiser.' The change of base was disastrous to Cockran."

NOTABLE ANNIVERSARIES.

January 1.

1515—Louis XII, duke of Orleans, called the "Father of His People," died; born 1462.
1729—Edmund Burke, English statesman, born; died 1797.
1735—Paul Revere, patriot rider, born in Boston; died 1818.
1767—Maria Edgeworth, one of the earliest American novelists, born; died 1849.
1800—Abolition of Irish parliament and legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland proclaimed.
1863—The edict of emancipation of the slaves of states adhering to the Confederacy went into effect. The proclamation was issued September 22, 1862, and applied only to the persons then held in bondage outside the Union lines. Practically the edict was powerless until the conquest of territory containing slaves brought them within the protection of the Union army. The several states within the Union line gradually adopted emancipation by submitting it to popular vote.
1879—Resumption of specie payments in the United States. Specie payments were suspended in some of the southern states in 1860, but not until hostilities broke out in 1861 in the north.
1891—The Manchester ship canal, connecting Manchester with the river Mersey, formally opened.

A correspondent writes from Paris: "The American colony is not likely to be so gay as usual this winter, two of its most hospitable families having been plunged suddenly into deep mourning. The death of Mr. Frederick Monroe, under exceptionally sad circumstances, and at the early age of thirty-seven, has thrown a gloom over the whole colony, among whom the Monroe family is much liked and respected. The other death is that of a favorite niece of Mrs. Walden Pell, Mme. von Gorrissen (*nee* Redwood)."

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